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CENTRAL.

No. 15672.

號四廿月七年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

號四廿月七年三十一百九千一英

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SOLE AGENTS.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1913.

### GRANT'S HEROIC DEATH.

MR. HENNINGSEN'S STORY.

Peking, July 16.  
Mr. Henningsen, of the Peking Telegraph Administration, who took a party in search for Mr. Grant, has returned to Peking. He states that there is no doubt as to the death of Grant. The rescue party travelled to the north west for 120 miles, when they ran into the Mongols and were captured by the same band as was responsible for Grant's murder. The Mongols showed Mr. Henningsen, Grant's saddle and other property.

One Mongol described how Grant was bound, before he was shot, and how he feared at them because so great a number found it necessary to tie up a single man. The Mongols said that they would soon stop him laughing, and twenty men were lined up with rifles. Grant continued to laugh at them and shouted just before the volley was fired at him. "You may kill me, but you can never frighten me."

Mr. Grant was a Scotman from Skelmorlie. He was formerly engaged by the Eastern Telegraph Company, and he only recently joined the Chinese Telegraph Administration for special service in Mongolia. He was with an exploring party which was broken up in Western China some years ago when his Indian surveyor was killed.

A brave attempt.  
Great credit is due to Mr. Henningsen, who led the search party consisting of Mr. Giles, a British subject, and Mr. Wolf, a Swede. They never saw any Chinese troops after leaving Baigan, and with the greatest tenacity searched straight ahead into the enemy's country. Their callous said that they would have been beheaded, but for instructions received from Ugha.

CHAMP COLIC.  
No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it, when the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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and be independent of the Milkman  
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SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF  
MISS NORA MOORE,  
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ONE OF THE FINEST COLOURED FILMS,  
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Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

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The Best Table Water.  
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Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

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Hongkong, June 12, 1913.



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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
COMPANY will be closed on SATUR-  
DAY, 26th July, 1913, to FRIDAY, 1st  
August, 1913, both days inclusive.  
W. S. BROWN,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 21, 1913.

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Hongkong, September 1, 1900.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

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	Capt & Mrs Hodgins	Mr C. Wagner	Mr Schae
	Mr. W. C. Rogers		Mr C. V.
			Mr C. G. King

<p> <b>H. HAYES</b> <i>Hongkong.</i>  <i>Hongkong, October 2, 1906</i> </p>	<p> Major Humphrey, <i>W. G. Wood</i>  <i>R. E. S.</i>      <i>Mr David Wood</i>  <i>Mr and Mrs W. G. Capt. W. G. Wood A.O.D.</i>  <i>Humphrey</i> </p>
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<p><b>STANDING</b> in the own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large and Well Furnished Rooms, Every</p>	<p><b>STATION HOTEL.</b> Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. C. Guy Alaburton Mr. A. H. Havill Mr. D. H. Balfour Mr. L. Hawley</p>	<p><b>Typhoon</b></p>

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**Figure 1**

\_\_\_\_\_





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TOUCH

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MID-SUMMER  
CASH SALE

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An excellent opportunity for  
Ladies to purchase goods for  
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Wm. Powell, Ltd.

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Chemists and Druggists

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN  
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PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY  
DISPENSED.

Janssen's Patent Medicines, &amp;c.

62A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

## MEMO FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction Miscellaneous stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms.

9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 26.—  
9.15 p.m.—Grand Promenade Concert on Hongkong Cricket Club Ground.  
5 p.m.—1 mile Swimming Championship at V.R.C.  
MONDAY, July 28.—  
3 p.m.—Auction at P.W.D. of Crown Land, Tai Ping Shan.  
THURSDAY, July 31.—  
3 p.m.—General Meeting of Watkins Ltd. (in liquidation).

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

## BULGARIA'S WASTE OF LIFE.

A standing example of "how not to make war" is afforded by Bulgaria, says a military critic, who signs himself "Chasseur," in "Blackwood's Magazine" (Edinburgh). He is referring to the loss of life revealed in the official returns recently issued at Sofia, showing that 330 officers and 29,711 men were killed; 950 officers and 52,550 men were wounded; 3,193 officers and men are missing. Of Bulgaria's population of 2,300,000, one male in every twenty-five must thus be dead, wounded, or missing. The same percentage of males in the United Kingdom would be about 920,000; in the United States it would amount to 2,000,000. Speaking of Bulgaria's reckless valour and incautious exposure of her battalions, he cites the fate of two Sofia infantry regiments: "These two units had comprised, during the original mobilization, almost the entire *littérature* of the capital. The very architect responsible for the most modern of the buildings had marched away with a rifle on his shoulder. Judges, magistrates, lawyers, actors, shopkeepers, seized in the great tentacles of universal conscription, had been spirited away to the field of battle. What had been their fortune? There is a cruel fate in war which may spare one unit and proscriber another. The Sofia regiments found the latter fate. Extermination was their rôle in their country's victories. In the early battles of the war they marched with the 'valour of ignorance' upon the enemy, and paid the price. They were recruited again to service strength. The boys from the lyceum and the apprentices from the works were hastened a year before their time, into the barracks square, and after three months' training were drafted to the front. Again a cruel fate lay in store for them. The loss from behind Tchatalja crept out under cover of the night, and for a second time the *littérature* of Sofia was practically annihilated. An editorial in 'The Evening Standard' (London) contains the startling statement that waste of life

in the Bulgarian lines made the mortality of this war, considering its duration, unprecedented in the world's annals, and we read:

"It is not surprising to learn that the Bulgarians have lost 30,000 men killed in the war. It was obvious from the first that their reckless gallantry would result in heavy losses. The Turks fought like lions before Adrianople, and, shockingly led as they were at Kirk-Kiliseh, on October 23, and a week later at Lule Burgas, they still managed to inflict heavy losses on their dauntless foes, who advanced in serried ranks against the fire of shrapnel. The attacking side always suffers most severely, as the Japanese found to their cost, and to the 16,000 men put *hors de combat* in the final assault on Adrianople must be added the terrible struggle for the possession of that Spion Kop in the Tchatalja lines on March 28 and 29, when the Bulgarians were finally driven off through the rain and mist, leaving 1,000 dead behind them. Our own losses in the Boer War are nothing like so heavy as those of King Ferdinand's troops in this campaign, and the total will indeed be appalling when to these figures are added the terrible mortality among the Montenegrins in the attacks on Mt. Tambosh, and the Serbian losses, which in the taking of Pristina alone were officially declared to be 'extraordinarily large.' The Russians in the whole of the Manchurian campaign scarcely lost more men killed. Added to these, must, of course, be the equally serious losses in the terrible combat at present being waged with Greece, Serbia and Roumania.

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## THE REVOLT.

## THE YANGTZE OUTBREAK.

## DR. SUN'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

## FOURTEEN LOYAL PROVINCES.

## CANTON.

The latest news from Canton is that the city is quiet, but that the population are still afraid that an outbreak is impending.

## GENERAL LUNG.

General Lung, the commander of the Kwangtung troops, is still in the neighbourhood of Wuchow, acting according to the orders of President Yuan.

## FOURTEEN LOYAL PROVINCES.

No fewer than fourteen of China's eighteen provinces have telegraphed to President Yuan promising the Central Government financial support.

## FUKIEN DENIES A REPORT.

The Government of Fukien in a telegram to the Central Government denies the report that the province had declared independence.

## RED CROSS ACTIVITY.

## SHANGHAI, July 23.

The Red Cross Society have borrowed money in Shanghai for the relief of the wounded. They state that they have about 1000 wounded, only 6 of whom are northern soldiers.

It is reported that Li Li Shun has been surrounded at Wuchang by the northern troops.

Another report states that General Chang Hsun has been successful in an engagement at Kwanhsien. The Southern troops retreated leaving 700 dead, 4 field guns and several hundred rifles. About 30 Southern officers were captured. Northern casualties numbered only one officer wounded, 4 soldiers killed and 40 soldiers wounded.

SUN YAT SEN'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

Peking, July 24.  
Dr. Sun Yat Sen's appointment as Director of National Railways has been cancelled by President Yuan.

MORE NORTHERN SOLDIERS FOR THE SOUTH.

General Feng Kuo Chang with another army leaves for the south to-day.

The "North China Daily News" commenting on 17th inst., on the outbreak said:

The practical impossibility of getting accurate news even on the simplest matters of fact makes it extremely difficult to forecast the outcome of the struggle in the Yangtze valley. But with all allowance for rumours, there can hardly be a question that the position is most critical, and the effect of recent events upon the Chinese in particular has been magical. We are reminded of the early days of the revolution, when the white flags went up one day the dragon flag the next, according to the reported fluctuations of success on either side. As in the revolution, there is some tendency among the smaller fry to get on their feet, by the South on the strength of supposed successes. But this feeling is not shared by the more responsible men, who have more than once declared themselves with evident sincerity in favour of the President. For the moment, however, all parties are waiting to see which way the cat will jump. The report that the fighting just south of Kiating between the 11th and 14th instants was little more than a brush between outposts is supported by the probabilities of the case. If a decisive action had been fought, we must have received news of it by now. In it, Kiating might be considered of small importance. But how much further do the seeds of revolt extend? The accounts given by our correspondents of the Wu-chang conspiracy show plainly that it goes far deeper than was at first apparent. Nanking appears ready to fall into line with the military proclamation which we reproduced yesterday and it is said that the revolutionaries are well-established about Pukou and even in northern Hupeh as a point not far west of the railway.

Not the least of the many obscurities of the situation, as it is also among the most important points, is the amount of money that the revolutionaries command. Immense quantities of munitions are reported to be lying about in the place to which they appear to be unimpeded that when application for funds was made to the Chinese of the Straits Settlements and Peru and in Shanghai it was refused for any but industrial purposes. In these circumstances, there would seem to be more than a little ground for the theory that the revolutionaries are depending on the chances of one or two initial successes to win over adherents. If they best back the northern troops from Kiating before reinforcements arrive, the probabilities point to an outbreak in other localities. If the reverse should happen, the boosted rebellion may come to naught. Our Hsinshui correspondent reports skirmishing to the north of that city. But with General Chang Hsun and his well-equipped forces astride the railway at Yenchow, Peking, ought to be able to prevent an advance from Pukou, unless indeed General Huang Hai is surrounded by some very valiant Hsinshui. Our points, however, may be emphasized. In the former revolution the sympathy of the people was, as a whole, with the

rebels and against the Manchus. In the present instance the business community is either apathetic or inclined towards President Yuan. All the high-down talk about the President's supposed crimes does not hide the cordial fact that this is a movement either of personal hostility to Yuan Shih-kai or, what is worse, of baffled place-holders. That, of course, was the real meaning of the first revolution, and China will have no illusions as to its influence in the second. To say that the province of Kiating will not endure the presence of northern troops is pure clap-trap, comparable only to the plea of former Shanghai Totalists that they could not answer for the peasants of Hsienli if a revolt were held there. It proves nothing, except, politically, the utter disruption of China and the impossibility of persuading provincial magnates to sacrifice local considerations to the union of the whole country.

This aspect of the movement against Peking has an appeal for beyond the people of China with which the revolutionaries will do well to reckon. So long as there was a remote possibility that the Powers were content to watch from afar, the cause that they championed was that of another revolution, the meaning of which is so broadly apparent as to need no self-explanation. The Powers are virtually committed to a protection of China for the sake of the bondholders who lent their money, not on China's promises, but because of their own Government's guarantee. We do not for a moment imagine that the revolutionaries will be deterred from their policy by such considerations, but it is none the less necessary to state the position plainly. If the North succeeds in inflicting a severe lesson on the revolutionaries, it may solve the question of government once and for all. But it is to be feared that the struggle of economic unrest goes very deep and that it may yet come outside hand to guide them into channels where they will cease to be an unending source of disquiet to China.

## THE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

## ATTACK ON THE ARSENAL THREATENED.

It was rumoured, says the "N.C. Daily News" of 17th inst., that the Arsenal was to be attacked yesterday afternoon. The foreign authorities were early informed, and every precaution was taken, but up to the time of going to press nothing had been ascertained.

In the vicinity of the Arsenal, however, the wildest stories were current, although otherwise the district bore the most peaceful aspect. The small shops along the roads were open as usual, last night, and at the police stations approaching the Arsenal no special activity was to be noticed. The search-light from the Arsenal was as usual at work, scouring the surrounding country, while the roads leading to the Arsenal were patrolled by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The only corroboration of the report of an attack in contemplation was got from one of the workmen in the Dock. His statement was that at three o'clock in the afternoon the rebels had news of the impending attack, and the men accordingly ceased work. According to him, a group had already been made on the place by the Chinese soldiers, situated in the Hsueh-ching, a camp perhaps a mile from the entrance to the Dock. They had left their camp about six o'clock, and taken up a position on the jetty in readiness for the attack, which was aimed for half an hour after midnight. As far as could be seen his statement was correct, and the rebels had taken the camp was no use by the deserted appearance.

At one of the stations on the Chinese Bund, there were a number of Chinese soldiers being received every moment, and the men were waiting the return of one of their officers who was said to have been sent to investigate the state of affairs at the Arsenal.

In view of the great amount of wholly inaccurate information which is always current at such times as the present, all reports must be taken with a considerable amount of reserve.

As our readers know, our Shanghai correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday that the attempt had been made and frustrated yesterday morning (July 24).

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The foreign cable companies at Shanghai issued the following express:

The Board of Communications having been established in China, all private telegrams for Chinese stations other than bond file commercial messages can only be accepted at sender's risk and must be written in plain Chinese or in plain English.

## THE MUKDEN REVOLT.

Peking, July 16.  
A Reuters wire to the N.C. Daily News stated: Official telegrams from Mukden state that while a so-called, monarchical society has issued proclamations announcing success from Peking, no official movement has taken place.

Official telegrams state that all the following provinces have either declared their independence or intend shortly to do so: Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Fukien, Canton, Szechuan, Hunan and Anhui. Parliament appears to be somewhat demoralized and the belief obtains that many members will leave shortly on route to the various provinces.

## GEN. HUANG HAI'S COMMAND.

Nanking, July 16.  
Gen. Huang Hai has taken over the supreme command of the first and eighth divisions of the Hsinshui troops in Nanking. He has promised protection to all foreigners and has allotted a guard to every consulate. Large supplies of ammunition are being sent from Nanking across the Yangtze. The eighth division has already crossed the river, and it is apparently preparing for an advance northward. According to information in Nanking the northern troops have been severely annihilated at Kiating. Strict censorship of telegrams is enforced. (Hsinshui Daily News.)

## A REBEL DECLARATION.

## DECLARATION OF YUAN.

The following document is a translation of the Rebel declaration posted about the streets of Shanghai.

Since the establishment of the Republic perfect peace, good order and good government have been in vogue throughout all provinces in the S. ult. On account of the implication of Yuan Shih-kai and his government in the murder of a patriot and politician Sung Chiao-jen as revealed in the documentary evidence in connection with the case, various illegal and unconstitutional acts and his failure to conduct the Republic to the welfare of all concerned, frank criticism has led him to make a demonstration of military power which was by no means justifiable in view of the situation in the north-east. His troops were withdrawn from operations in the north-east and rushed down at enormous cost to the south for the sole purpose of humiliating all those who have tendered him frank advice. Thus his qualification as Chief Administrator has proved to be of a total failure and long before now the people of the Republic would have had cause to resent and justify him for taking up arms against him, but for the sake of peace submitted to his despotic actions. It has since then become clear that his one object in sending troops to the South is the goaling of the people into open revolt. In Kiangsu where no trouble or disorder exists his troops were sent to disturb the tranquillity of the province. While the people have been most forbearing 'Nankai' and his associates have mistaken their patience for weakness and timidity, and the patience of the former has been strained to its utmost. We demand now that he and his associates should submit themselves to trial by a tribunal for the murder of Sung Chiao-jen and the various gross violations of the Constitution and many outrageous deeds. The action we are now taking is to bring to the South the real cause of the welfare of the Republic to justice, his administration has been a source of indignities to the people and nation. All of you foreigners will receive our best protection. There is no need of alarm as we are only demanding the trial of him and his associates who have been responsible for murders and illegal and unconstitutional misdeeds. We warn you to maintain strict neutrality.

## A KIANOSI MANIFESTO.

A Nanking telegram to the Chinese Press states that a manifesto denouncing President Yuan has been published in the name of the citizens of the seventy-nine districts of Kiangsi. Yuan is charged with all sorts of crimes and the declaration is made that he alone must be killed. The manifesto is very similar to the one above, Li Lieh-shun, the rebel leader in Kiangsi, has issued another manifesto of the same tenor.

## JAPANESE INTERFERENCE RUMOUR.

WUCHANG, July 14.  
Three Chinese gunboats and some troops were despatched on Saturday night with ambulances for Kiating, where the Japanese gunboat at Kiating, inciting the Kiating troops. The accuracy of this cannot be vouched for. There have been continued statements for the past fortnight to a similar effect, and the opinion is expressed here that if they are untrue an official denial might do good, as such rumours of 'p'aches of neutrality by friendly powers have a bad effect on the public mind.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

The following is the programme to be submitted at the open-air concert to be held at the Cricket Ground to-morrow evening:

PART I.  
Selection from "The Sunshin"  
The Band of The 2nd Batt D.C.L.I. (by kind permission of Major Dickerson and Officers)

Tenor Solo: "Sweet Island of Ulva".....Gordon Temple  
Mr. W. B. Cawsey  
Baritone Solo: "A Song of Barley".....H. Lohr

Mr. C. P. Hay  
Contralto Solo (a): "Flave Song"  
Teresa del Riego  
(b) "Where the Albena flows".....my Woodford

Mr. Geo. Hogg  
Song: "What do you want to talk about for?"  
Mr. S. L. Walther, D.C.L.I.

Two Dances: (a) "In the Shadows"  
(b) "Mystic Beauty"  
The Band of The 2nd Batt D.C.L.I.

PART II.  
The Band of The 2nd Batt D.C.L.I.  
Baritone and Tenor Duet: "Flow gently, Dora".....Perry  
Messrs R. E. White and W. B. Cawsey  
Baritone Solo: "The Sergeant of the Line"  
Mr. H. L. Jones

Soprano Solo: "I hear you calling me"  
Charles Marshall  
Song: "I wish I had some one to love me"  
Landes

Mr. Frank Souter  
Selection from "Gle in the East"  
Gilbert

The Band of The 2nd Batt D.C.L.I.  
Accompanied: "Miss Gordon"  
Mr. L. Sandcock and Mr. George Grimble

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose of two teaspoons will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate General received the following telegram this morning:—  
19.35 p.m.  
MANILA, July 24, 1913.  
Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Balintacan Channel moving W. or W.N.W.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Companies Ordinance Passed.

## SHAREHOLDERS AS AUDITORS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., presiding. There were also present:

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General C. A. Anderson, O.B.).  
The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. Attorney General.  
The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Graham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.  
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Registrar General.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.  
The Hon. Sir Kai Ho Kai, Kt., M.B., C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yux, C.M.G.  
The Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDG.  
The Hon. Mr. E. SHILLINE.  
The Hon. Mr. DAVID LAMBALL.

Mr. O. CLARKE, Clerk of Council.  
NEW BILL.  
The Arms and Explosives Bill was read a first time.

LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S ORDINANCE.  
The Hon. Attorney-General, moving the second reading of a Bill to amend the Legal Practitioner's Ordinance, 1917 said that under this measure any applicant for admission to the Bar in the Colony would have to give notice to the Hongkong Law Society, so that if there was any objection to it, it could be provided for. The Bill gave the Society a right of appeal, this being desirable, as the Law Society was the proper organization to make such objections to admissions. It was proposed to give the Chief Justice power to dispense with the preliminary examination of admission to articles of being called to the Bar where he passed such an examination as in England would be sufficient to exempt him from the examination of the Incorporated

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

THE CHINA MAIL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENGLISH TURF SENSATION.

Libel Action, by Wootton.

"WINNING POST" COMMENT.

LONDON, July 24.

A sensational turf libel action, in which the trainer Wootton sued Slaver owing to allegations in the "Winning Post," to the effect that Wootton was a member of a Trainers' ring which aimed at running horses to defraud the public, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff being awarded a farthing damages.

The jury found the allegations untrue, and though they were not fair comment, they had not been published maliciously.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs.

The witnesses included Lord Derby, Lord Durham and other leading owners and jockeys.

SENSATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MORE PISTOL SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, late last evening, a man in the Public Gallery fired a toy pistol.

No damage was done, and the man was removed.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

ATTITUDE OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 24.

The House of Lords, by 248 votes to 43, carried a motion refusing to proceed with the Welsh Dismemberment Bill until it had been submitted to the country.

JAPANESE RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

OPPOSED TO ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.

Japan intimates that while she is pleased at the proposed manifestation of friendship on the arrival of the Japanese Minister, she cannot approve of anything of an anti-American character.

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING IN LONDON.

A COMPANY BEING FORMED.

LONDON, July 23.

His Majesty King George lays the foundation of the Commonwealth Building in Aldwych to-morrow.

In this connection the newspapers give prominence to the formation of the Dominion Site, Limited, a company formed to carry out Earl Grey's proposal to concentrate the offices of the various departments on one site in London, preferably in Aldwych. The Rt. Hon. Sir Leander Starr Jameson is one of the directors.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

50 FACTORY GIRLS KILLED; 12, FATALLY INJURED.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A fire at an overall factory at Binghamton, New York, destroyed the building in twenty minutes. Inside the building were 125 girls, who did not attend to the alarm, thinking it was the usual fire drill, till messengers rushed in and started driving them out. Then an awful panic ensued. The fire escapes were inadequate, and the girls jumped from the windows. The casualties are 23 killed and 50 injured.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

A later telegram states that the cause of the fire is ascribed to a cigarette having been carelessly thrown among rubbish.

Between fifty and sixty perished, a dozen were fatally injured and many are missing.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY.

LARGE EDUCATION SCHEME.

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. J. A. Pease, introducing a Bill in the House of Commons to give immediate relief to local authorities to the extent of £150,000, foreshadowed the introduction in 1914 of a large Education Scheme, linking up the Elementary Schools with the Universities, and compelling local authorities to provide secondary as well as elementary schools. He said this would be expensive, but the Government was prepared to foot the bill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BALKAN WAR.

Bulgaria's Dreadful Plight.

COUNTRY IN AN APPALLING CONDITION.

LONDON, July 23.

Sofia is isolated from the outside world. No mails have been received and no news published for a fortnight. Despite the ignorance of what is happening in Europe, the public are admirably patient and calm.

THE OCCUPATION OF ADRIANOPLE.

Two contradictory announcements were made yesterday in Europe regarding the appointment of a Turkish Veli for Adrianople.

Simultaneously, news was received from Sofia that communications with Adrianople had been restored, that the report of the Turkish occupation was false, and that what gave rise to the report was the appearance of three squadrons and some irregulars in the neighbourhood of the city, who subsequently retreated.

AT KIRK KILISSE.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople wires that the Bulgarians showed slight opposition before vacating, Kirk Kilisse, but they evacuated Adrianople without resisting, after blowing up stores and some of the Government buildings.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced in Constantinople that the Turkish Army entered Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse on Tuesday.

The latest telegram on the subject says that Adrianople has been occupied by a Cavalry Division under Ibrahim Bey, supported by a flying column of Infantry, under Ezer Bey, the latter covering 50 miles in 24 hours.

The Turkish prisoners at Adrianople were sent to Bulgaria before the Turks entered.

There was continual fighting on Monday and Tuesday, the Bulgarians being everywhere defeated.

The Servians have occupied Belogradchik, to the north-west of Bulgaria.

LAND WASTED BY FIRE AND SWORD.

LATER.

The conditions of distress throughout the country which has been the scene of the war are appalling. The whole land has been wasted by fire and the sword, thousands are homeless wanderers and through all the roads.

SERVIAN VICTORIES.

The Servians report that a fierce battle at St. Nicholas preceded the capture of Belogradchik.

The Servians captured 32 guns.

RETREATING BULGARIANS.

Greek despatches report a series of desperate encounters with the rear-guards of the retreating Bulgarians who are being incessantly driven back.

GREECE AND THE ARMISTICE.

Greece insists that her signature to the armistice shall be simultaneous with the Bulgarian acceptance of certain peace preliminaries, which it is believed that Greece intends to make very stringent. This may protract negotiations at Nish and delay the meeting of the Peace Conference on Roumanian soil.

BULGARIA'S CONSOLATION.

The depression at Sofia is extreme, though some consolation is derived from the belief the Powers will compel Turkey to respect the Treaty of London, as also from the telegram which the Tsar is reported to have sent to King Ferdinand declaring that he will not tolerate the humiliation of Bulgaria.

CHOLERA RAGING AMONG THE TROOPS.

Various reports indicate that cholera, which has been raging among the Bulgarian troops, has spread to the Greeks.

DESTRUCTION BY THE DEFEATED.

A telegram from Constantinople states officially that the Bulgarians on retreating from Kirk Kilisse, exploded the magazines in the barracks and destroyed the principal buildings.

TURKS JOYFULLY WELCOMED.

Notwithstanding the excitement, the inhabitants, with indescribable joy, came to meet the Turks, and weeping women showered flowers on the troops.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BISLEY COMPETITION.

SHOOTING FOR THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 24.

Sgt. Ommundson, of the Queen's Own (Edinburgh), and Captain Marchmont, of the First London Fusiliers, tied for the Bronze Medal with a score of 104 in the first stage of the King's Prize.

WELL-KNOWN SOLICITOR SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, July 24.

Arthur Newton, the well-known London solicitor, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and the land agent, Bennett, to eighteen months for conspiracy and attempting to defraud a wealthy Austrian, from whom they obtained £13,500 by false pretences.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

Late Comprodor's Defalcations.

Shareholders' Persistent Questions.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general manager, Messrs. Shaw, Tonkin and Co., to consider the following resolutions: "That the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., hereby authorizes and requests E. C. Barnes, Esq., as its proxy in Manila, to vote for it and on its behalf at the next meeting of the Philippines Steamship Co., in favour of passing the report and audited accounts of that company for the year ending the 31st December, 1912; and, particularly, in favour of treating the freight and passage moneys collected by the late Comprodor and unaccounted for by him, amounting (less commission) to \$75,234.11, as a loss to that company to be written off the accounts accordingly."

Mr. C. A. Barnes, present, and there were also present, Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock, Consulting Committee, Messrs. A. Tompkinson (secretary), H. R. Hancock, H. F. Campbell, P. W. Golding, V. O'Brien, A. A. Cordeiro, M. A. Figueroa, D. K. Moss, V. F. Scores, R. Henderson, C. Kilnek, C. A. S. Russ, H. Sed, J. McMurtrie, Ng Hon, A. S. Ellis, U. C. Galuzzi, A. L. Sheldar, H. H. Taylor, E. Sed, C. Smith, J. A. Young, A. G. Gordon, J. H. Sed, J. S. Perry, Chan Yui Tong, Chan Ngan Chow, E. Bosa, Tong Fuk Tong, Cheong Woon Cheong, Ng Tink Pak, and W. E. Van Epps.

The Chairman said:—This meeting has been called, gentlemen, to overcome a technical difficulty which has arisen over the proxy given by this company to the officers of the Philippines Steamship Company in Manila. I say technical difficulty because that is the only understanding we have at the moment of the objection raised to the ordinary method of passing accounts as in previous years. On the first objection from Manila we assumed from the correspondence that the proxies did not wish to undertake the responsibility of writing off the Comprodor's defalcation, and to meet this objection we drew up and circulated the first notice calling for an extraordinary meeting, but this notice was forced subsequently by counsel on learning from Manila that the objection was not based on this reason, but on the fact that the terms of the instructions were inadequate, and that a more detailed form of instructions, which you have now before you in the notice calling this meeting, was necessary. As you are aware the method on previous occasions has been that the accounts as audited and approved by the Consulting Committee and General Managers have been passed in Manila by the officers of the company, those holding proxies from the China and Manila Steamship Company, and the accounts so adopted have afterwards been embodied in the accounts presented at each annual meeting of this company. The Manila proxies have found, presumably through their legal advisers, that now they must have definite and detailed instructions on each separate occasion from the parent company before they can undertake the responsibility of passing accounts, and it is to enable us to give these instructions on behalf of the China and Manila Steamship Company that this meeting is called to-day. I may add that the accounts as made up and audited have been completed for a long time, and the fact that they have not been brought forward before is entirely due to this misunderstanding of the functions and powers of the proxies in Manila. You will understand clearly that this is not a meeting of the Philippines Steamship Company, but of the China and Manila Steamship Company for the purpose of giving instructions to the Philippines Steamship Company, to pass certain accounts. The China and Manila Steamship Company's annual meeting will be held later. As, however, the passing and approval of the Philippines Steamship Company's accounts by the company in Manila might render them final and conclusive for all practical effect, it is necessary that any disavowal of these accounts should be held now, and for this reason it is incumbent on me to review the operations of the company for

the past year, and as well as I can to give you an idea of its present position. The accounts show a working credit balance of about \$63,000, which probably would have been at least \$75,000 had it not been for the unfortunate accident to the "Zafiro," and this improvement over the previous year when the working account was \$2,000 on the wrong side, is accounted for mainly by increased earnings of \$33,000 and reduced expenses of \$30,000. The earnings were credited with \$9,444.44 proportion of subsidy received from the Philippine Government for the period from June 1st to December 31st. The contract expired on May 31st this year and the Government have not renewed it. We are sorry to miss the revenue but there is some compensation in being free from strict adherence to sailing dates which sometimes entailed additional expense and lost us cargo and passengers. The Government contributions to earnings outside of the subsidy were disappointing. The trade the steamers were engaged in has suffered further vicissitudes, and it would seem that these constant changes are inevitable. It is a history of ups and downs, with a preponderance of down-thrower years. The General Managers have entertained during the last year or two several proposals for the sale of one or both of the Company's vessels, but only one negotiation appeared serious, and we did think, at one time this would lead to business. The intending buyer, however, found he could do nothing. There are no funds available from this year's working for depreciation and the value of the boats remains at the same figure as for the last six years. All shipping stands now at a higher value than it did three, four or five years ago. The company's steamers could not be replaced at their book value to-day it is true, but if their operation fails to bring or holds out no hopes of dividends the only reasonable course would seem to be to accomplish a sale or find a more remunerative run to put the boats on, and this is having the earnest attention of the management. The earnings so far this year more than cover expenses but are below the figure of last year. There has been a further invasion of regular liners between here and Manila which adversely affects passenger business. Chinese shipments seem steadily, though not greatly, to decline, and there is no apparent probability of a resumption of the sugar trade to China, temporarily anyway. Referring again to the accounts as rendered I must now deal with the most serious item that comes before us to-day, this most deplorable defalcation on the part of the Comprodor, of which you have learned from the circulars privately issued to all shareholders. Speaking for myself I want to confess, my deep distress and chagrin over the unfortunate occurrence, and my sympathy with the shareholders, of which the General Managers are, I might say at this outset, by far the largest, as we hold approximately half the shares in the company, and so any loss is I might say half our own, and we have a heavy double interest as shareholders as well as managers. The facts are that the late Comprodor was under strict scrutiny for some time and we were under the impression that all reasonable safeguards had been thrown around the company's funds. A system of a separate form of receipt for freight money had been put in force several years ago, and on these receipts were clearly and legibly printed in Chinese and English that no receipt other than on this form and signed by a European in the employ of the General Managers was valid or would be recognized. The terms of credit were supposed to be from three to four months without adhering however to this in absolute strictness in some cases.

I made it my business constantly to inquire if this system of receipts was strictly noted up to and was always assured it was, and as far as the General Managers are concerned this was perfectly true. Unfortunately the Comprodor seems to have been in the habit of collecting money and allowing his clerks to note receipts in various irregular ways, sometimes on the D/Note, sometimes on the B/Lading, and again often in shipper's pay books, and retaining the money for his own purposes only to be handed in to the office when accounts became fully due or pressure was put upon him to collect. Of course it was always open to the Comprodor to allay suspicion in any particular case by promptly turning the money in and producing the proper and regular receipt. The question of the validity of these receipts and the possibility of compelling payment a second time by the shippers has been well considered. The opinion of the company's solicitors and counsel was that it would be inadvisable to take legal proceedings against shippers who had paid their freights under these irregular receipts for the purpose of attempting to obtain payment a second time. Outside of this freight money \$94,251.49 which was supposed to be protected by the foreign receipts there is the sum of \$14,879.07 representing Chinese passage money that has not been accounted for. At the meeting last year I referred to this outstanding passage money and stated the Comprodor's story in regard thereto which was no doubt all fictitious. The amount owing on this account then was \$10,422.02 which by holding the commissions was reduced to \$14,879.07 at the time of his departure. It may very fairly be inquired why the Comprodor was not dismissed sooner, and the answer I can give to this is that there was a strong feeling that on his departure the outstanding passage money might probably not be recovered, and thus by keeping him on his commissions at least could be saved, and by his own representations and from external confidence there was a chance of his occupying himself generally and he seemed to be engaged in some

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work from which he might largely benefit. Later on however the agent became so bad that it was impossible to let him hold his position. The relations between the Comprodor and the company are clear and indisputable, and he has been from the very outset of his connection the direct servant of the company. This was explained to shareholders by the Chairman, Mr. J. S. Moses, at the annual meeting held on the 17th March, 1904, when in reply to a question he used the following words:—"This point (of the relations between the Comprodor and the General Managers) was brought up at the time when Russell and Co. failed, and now our Comprodor is appointed directly by this company—he is the company's servant." I might add that the system of handling receipts in the way I have previously described has been a complete protection in all other companies' affairs and private business conducted by the General Managers, and so far as has been reported to me no loss has been incurred through these irregular receipts by any interest except this unfortunate company. I repeat my expression of deep regret at what has happened, but it follows sufferers and the greatest of them are our accounts. Under the new regime notice has been served upon all known shippers of the terms on which receipts are given, and all accounts are guaranteed by the Comprodor and must be paid in any event within 60 days of the sailing of a steamer, and the company is guaranteed by agreement and deposit of security with Shaw, Tonkin and Co. Before putting the proposed resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

(Continued on page 10)

It will be a source of great satisfaction to his many friends to hear that the Ohio Wesleyan University has conferred on the Rev. W. G. Shellabear the degree of Doctor of Divinity, this being the result of three separate and independent nominations. Those who know Mr. Shellabear and the work he has done in Singapore and the East will congratulate him on this well deserved honour, says the Singapore Free Press.

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